

NAME: OGUDU CHIDERA JANE

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/MHS01/294

DEPARTMENT: MBBS

Racism and its effects on Global Reproduction

Racism is the prejudice, discrimination or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized. It also a belief that different races possess distinct characteristics, abilities or qualities, especially so as to distinguish them as inferior or superior to one another. It has been an ongoing crisis in the world at large, it has been the cause of unnecessary deaths and brutalities metted out to individuals who are supposed to live as one in a peaceful co-existence. According to some great speakers, people tend to fear what they cannot explain, racists go against each other for reasons like envy, covetousness, the fact that you don't have and other people whom you consider to be inferior to you have, has caused untold disagreement and deaths. The concept of race and racism are of relatively recent origin although, ideas about human differences on the basis of color and phenotypic characteristics already occurred in earlier societies, the present meaning of the concept of race only became current toward the end of the 18th century subsequent to the French and the American revolutions. The notion of race just originated in modern times and has changed with the evolution of modern societies. As Hannaford(1996) shows the introduction of this concept constituted the culmination of a complex development in modern times though regarding descent, heredity and human differences. After the reformation, explanations of the origins of people in terms of religion or recision was increasingly displaced by a racial discourse in which anatomy, bloodlines, climate, geographical location and language are central.

Distinctions between negative evaluations of phenotypic differences in skin color, hair color, color and shape of eyes, shape of the skull and so on has for so long been the central element of the ideology of racism. This kinds of differences were used as explanation for differences in culture and in mental properties. By the late 19th century and the early 20th century, this muck of thinking was common in the Western world. It was developed in Academia and spread through out society, it was used to justify practices such as slavery and colonialism. "**RACE**" was construed as a social fact and thus as an object of scientific enquiry. The concept of "RACE" acquired major political significance

too. "RACE" as a dominant and widely accepted ideological concept in Western thoughts was no longer only used to explain differences, but in particular also to justify inequalities at the political level. The shift to a political implementation of racist doctrines was made in the 30's by the National Socialists, under the leadership of Adolp Hitler.

Racism has been a problem to the development and the global reproduction; people hate themselves because they are not of the same color or race which is a major cause of disagreement when it comes to working together to create a pathway for global improvement. Individuals and racists think themselves superior to other races or individuals because they feel they can do everything on their own and only their voices should be heard. For example, the racism between the white and black in order to build a world that will thrive, a world where nobody has to be scared to tender their opinions to improve global reproduction. Everyone has to work together irrespective of race, tribe and color to achieve greatness; No more fights and superiority complex.

This will not happen until we fully understand the concept and kinds of racism. In terms of political system e.g Apartheid that supports the expression of prejudice or aversion in discriminatory practice or laws, racist ideology may include associated social aspects such as nativism, xenophobia, otherness, segregation, hierarchical ranking and supremacism.

While the concepts of race and ethnicity are considered to be separate in contemporary social science the two terms have a long history of equivalence. In popular usage and older social science literature "Ethnicity" is often used in a sense close to one traditionally attributed to "RACE". The division of human groups based on qualities assumed to be essential or innate to the group e.g shared ancestry or shared behavior. Therefore, racism and racial discrimination are often used to describe discrimination on an ethnic or cultural basis, independent of whether this differences are decribed as racial.

According to a United Nations convention on racial discrimination, there is no distinction between the terms "Racial" and "Ethnic" discrimination. The UN convention further concludes that superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust. The convention also declares that there is no justification for racial discrimination

neither in theory or practice.